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V E R S E S

ADDRESSED TO

T H E Q U E E N.

WITH

A N E W Y E A R ' S G I F T

O F

I R I S H M A N U F A C T U R E .

K Nugent (R. G.) Earl Nugent

B Y L O R D C L A R E .

T H E S E C O N D E D I T I O N .

L O N D O N :

P R I N T E D , F O R J . D O D S L E Y , I N P A L L - M A L L .
M D C C L X X V .

THE NEW YORK CITY

ADDITIONAL

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LONDON

PRINTED FOR THE MUSEUM IN THE CITY

T O

T H E Q U E E N.

COULD poor IERNE Gifts afford,
 Worthy the CONSORT of her LORD,
 Of purest Gold a sculptur'd Frame,
 Just Emblem of her Zeal, should flame:

B

Within,

Within, the Produce of her Soil,
Wrought by her Hand with curious Toil,
Should from her splendid Looms supply
The richest Web of Tyrian Dye;
Where blended Tints, in plastic Lore,
Might, breathing, shame the sculptur'd Ore.

There should the ROYAL CHARLOTTE trace
Her BRUNSWICK, in majestic grace,
With Looks beneficently kind,
The Face illumin'd by the Mind;
While He, with Joy-transported Eyes,
Should see His much-lov'd CHARLOTTE rise;
And Both behold their Infant-train,
Cull Flowrets on the pictur'd Plain,
Weaving for Them a fragrant Band,
More sweet from the presenting Hand:

Such

Such was the Wreath, when HYMEN led
 Our MONARCH to his nuptial Bed;
 And such the tender Chain which binds,
 In mutual Love, their wedded Minds.

Nor here the Artift's Skill fhould ceafe:
 Glorious in War, and great in Peace,
 Our KING fhould ftand, alike renown'd
 With Laurel or with Olive crown'd:
 Should, o'er the Blood-befprinkled Field,
 Bid Vengeance to Compaffion yield;
 Or JUSTICE, rous'd by Faction's Band,
 Snatch her fheath'd Sword from MERCY's Hand.

Far diftant o'er the foaming Main,
 And diftant may it e'er remain!
 A gath'ring Cloud fhould blot the Skies,
 And Mifts in noxious Vapour rife;

Such as, in Summer's Solstice spread,
 Steam from the pregnant Meadow's Bed;
 While the bewilder'd Travellers roam
 Wide from the Path which leads to Home;
 No faithful Mark, no Guide secure
 To trace the palpable Obscure:
 And such the Veil hot Frenzy draws
 O'er Reason, Liberty, and Laws.

But, close behind, returning Day
 Should chase the Gloom obscene away;
 And, mildly beaming, Heaven-sent PEACE
 Bid DISCORD and CONFUSION cease;
 Lead FILIAL PIETY sincere,
 Bath'd in a penitential Tear,
 To the fond PARENT's melting Breast,
 Long lost, a dearly welcome Guest.

Kind

Kind INDUSTRY, with ready Hand,
 Should strew her Treasures o'er the Land;
 Chearful her wonted Toil resume,
 Rich COMMERCE spread, fair PLENTY bloom;
 And LOVE, the universal Soul,
 Inspire, combine, and blefs the whole.

And O! might poor IERNE hope,
 In sober Freedom's liberal Scope,
 To ply the Loom, to plough the Main,
 Nor see Heaven's Bounties pour'd in vain,
 (1) Where starving Hinds, from Fens and Rocks,
 View Pastures rich with Herds and Flocks;
 And only view, forbid to taste;
 Sad Tenants of a dreary Waste:
 For other Hinds our Oxen bleed;
 (2) Our Flocks for happier Regions feed,

Their

Their Fleece to Gallia's Looms resign,
 More rich than the Peruvian Mine;
 Her Fields with barren Lilies strown,
 Now white with Treasures not her own.
 In vain IERNE's piercing Cries
 Plaintive purfue the golden Prize;
 While all aghast the Weaver stands,
 And drops the Shuttle from his Hands.
 Barter accurst! but mad Distress
 To Ruin flies from Wretchedness.
 Theirs be the blame, who bar the Courfe
 Of Commerce from her genuine Source,
 And drive the Wretch his Thirst to flake
 With Poison, in a stagnant Lake.

Hence Ports fecure from ev'ry Wind,
 For Trade, for Wealth, for Power design'd,

Where

Where faithful Coasts and friendly Gales

Invite the Helm and court the Sails,

A wide deserted Space expand,

Surrounded with uncultur'd Land.

(3) Thence POVERTY, with haggard Eye,

Beholds the British Streamers fly;

Beholds the Merchant doom'd to brave

The treacherous Shoal, and adverse Wave,

Constrain'd to risk his precious Store,

And shun our interdicted Shore,

(4) Thus BRITAIN works a SISTER'S Woe;

Thus starves a Friend, and gluts a Foe.

Yet shall this humble Gift impart

The Tribute of a loyal Heart;

And THOU with Smiles benign receive:

('Tis all that loyal Heart can give.)

When

When on thy Robe, with mingled Rays,
 The Ruby and the Diamond blaze;
 Unmindful of GOLCONDA'S Prize,
 THOU mark'st our Rapture-sparkling Eyes;
 Faintly her Gems their Lustre prove,
 Lost in the Flame of BRITAIN'S LOVE.
 And when the rustic CHORUS sing,
 In artless Notes, GOD SAVE THE KING;
 Altho', with unmelodious Prayer,
 In Strains like mine THEY rend the Air;
 THY ravish'd Ears forget the Lyre,
 E'en while THY HANDS the String inspire:
 Such Notes, when grateful Crowds rejoice,
 Hymn sweeter than a Seraph's Voice;
 And such, along the swarming Shore,
 Loud-echo'd to the Cannon's Roar;
 While BRITAIN'S Glory shone display'd,
 In all the Pride of Pomp array'd;

Where

Where sovereign of the azure Flood,
Her GUARDIAN GENIUS smiling stood.

N O T E S.

(1) The Peasants of Ireland are driven to inhabit Mountains and Bogs, in miserable Huts, where they never taste animal Food, while large Tracts of as rich Land as any in Europe are covered with Oxen and Sheep.

(2) Ireland is prohibited from exporting any Woollen Manufacture, although she might furnish many Foreign Markets, now supplied by France, particularly Turkey and Portugal, with certain Species of Woollen Goods, at lower Prices than the French can afford to sell them. This Prohibition obliges the Irish to carry on a Contraband Trade, with the French, in raw Wool, so necessary to their Manufactures, that their Demand for it raises the Price in Ireland beyond the Reach of the Irish Manufacturer for Home-Consumption.

(3) Vessels, freighted with Goods from America, a few Species only excepted, although destined for the Irish Market, and passing close to the Irish Coast, are obliged by Law to proceed on, and unload in some Port of Great Britain. Their Cargoes, after much Risk, Expence, and Loss of Time, are there re-shipped to return, to the Place of their Destination, through a Passage more dangerous than that from America to Ireland.

(4) The Prohibition to export Irish Woollen Goods is far from being the only Restraint laid upon Ireland, beneficial to the Manufactures and Trade of France: Among many other Instances, the Prohibition of all Irish Goods from being sent to the American Markets, except Linen and Provisions, tempts our Colonists to admit, in a Contraband Trade, many Foreign Articles which might be had cheaper from Ireland.



Don't come out to register. See 177

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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(1) The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the State of New York, for the year 1900.

... ..

(1) Richard is a traditional, down-to-earth guy. He's a Marine, and although he

in the United States. The United States is a country of 250 million people, and it is the only country in the world that has a large, free, and open market. The United States is a country of opportunity, and it is the only country in the world that has a large, free, and open market. The United States is a country of opportunity, and it is the only country in the world that has a large, free, and open market.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

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by I am in general, and not only in that part of the country.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1960. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1960. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a number of important consequences. One of the most important is that it has led to a change in the way of life of the majority of the population. In rural areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in agriculture, and the way of life has been based on the rhythms of the seasons. In urban areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in industry and commerce, and the way of life has been based on the rhythms of the clock. This has led to a number of differences between the two ways of life, including differences in the amount of leisure time, the amount of social contact, and the amount of participation in community activities. These differences have led to a number of problems, including the problem of social isolation, the problem of mental health, and the problem of crime. These problems have led to a number of efforts to improve the way of life in urban areas, including efforts to create more green space, to create more social services, and to create more opportunities for participation in community activities. These efforts have had some success, but there is still a long way to go. The second of the two main reasons for the problems of urban areas is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1960. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1960. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a number of important consequences. One of the most important is that it has led to a change in the way of life of the majority of the population. In rural areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in agriculture, and the way of life has been based on the rhythms of the seasons. In urban areas, the population has traditionally been engaged in industry and commerce, and the way of life has been based on the rhythms of the clock. This has led to a number of differences between the two ways of life, including differences in the amount of leisure time, the amount of social contact, and the amount of participation in community activities. These differences have led to a number of problems, including the problem of social isolation, the problem of mental health, and the problem of crime. These problems have led to a number of efforts to improve the way of life in urban areas, including efforts to create more green space, to create more social services, and to create more opportunities for participation in community activities. These efforts have had some success, but there is still a long way to go.

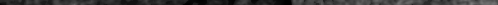
... ..

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This involves a thorough understanding of the situation and the factors that are contributing to the problem. Once the nature of the problem is understood, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves a detailed analysis of the situation and the factors that are contributing to the problem. Once the causes of the problem are identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves determining the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and the resources that will be required to implement the plan. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that have been identified in the plan of action. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in solving the problem and whether any further action is required.

Many of the

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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